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February 18, 1993

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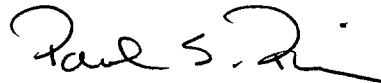
Ms. Donna R. Searcy
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Ms. Searcy:

On behalf of Granite Broadcasting Corporation and KNTV, Inc., enclosed are an original and four copies of a Petition for Rulemaking to amend Section 73.606(b) of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission to delete the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California.

Please direct any inquiries regarding this matter to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,



Tom W. Davidson
Paul S. Pien

cc: Michael C. Ruger
Chief, Allocations Branch

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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

FEB 18 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of

Amendment of Section 73.606(b),
Table of Allotments, TV
Broadcast Stations
(Willits, California)

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)
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)
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)
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MM Docket No. _____
RM No. _____

TO: The Commission

PETITION FOR RULEMAKING

GRANITE BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Tom W. Davidson
Paul S. Pien

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P.
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
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Its Attorneys

February 18, 1993

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Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of)
)
Amendment of Section 73.606(b),) MM Docket No. _____
Table of Allotments, TV) RM No. _____
Broadcast Stations)
(Willits, California))

PETITION FOR RULEMAKING

Granite Broadcasting Corporation ("Granite") and KNTV, Inc., by their attorneys, hereby request that Section 73.606(b) of the Rules of the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC" or "Commission") (47 C.F.R. §73.606(b) (1991)) be amended to delete the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California as follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>	
	<u>Delete</u>	<u>Add</u>
Willits, CA	11	-

Alternatively, Granite and KNTV, Inc. request that Section 73.606(b) of the Commission's Rules be amended to substitute one of twenty alternative equivalent channels in place of the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California as follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>	
	<u>Delete</u>	<u>Add</u>
Willits, CA	11	15 <u>1/</u>

1/ Channel 15 is a representative equivalent substitute channel. As discussed infra at 12, there are twenty potential alternative equivalent channels that can be substituted.

In support of this request, Granite and KNTV, Inc. submit the following:

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

KNTV, Inc. is the licensee of Station KNTV ("KNTV" or the "Station") operating on Channel 11 and licensed to San Jose, California.^{2/} The Station's transmitting tower sits atop Loma Prieta Peak which is located in the Santa Cruz Mountains to the south of San Jose. The transmitter site is located on the active Sargent fault and only two miles from the San Andreas fault. In addition, by virtue of being sited on a mountain peak, the tower is subject to increased vulnerability to damage from earthquakes. Based upon the severe damage sustained by KNTV in the notorious "Loma Prieta" earthquake in October, 1989 (and the resulting service interruptions), and an ensuing evaluation of the Loma Prieta Peak site conducted on behalf of Granite, it has become apparent that the existing KNTV tower site is one of the sites in the San Francisco Bay Area that is most susceptible to an earthquake of a devastating magnitude. It is therefore imperative that Granite move the KNTV tower to a more seismically stable site.

^{2/} KNTV, Inc., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Granite. Granite, the largest minority controlled television group owner in the United States, is the licensee of Station WEEK-TV, Peoria, Illinois. In addition, Granite's wholly-owned broadcast subsidiaries also include: WPTA-TV, Inc., licensee of Station WPTA-TV, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; and RJR Communications, Inc., licensee of Station KBJR-TV, Superior, Wisconsin.

Granite's ability to move the KNTV tower, however, is currently impeded by the presence of the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California. Any relocation of the KNTV tower would, because of the topography of the area, require some movement to the north of the Station's present tower site. Virtually any movement to the north, however, would cause an impermissible short-spacing with the vacant Willits Channel 11 allotment. Fortunately, the need to move the KNTV tower coincides with the FCC's own actions in its advanced television ("ATV") proceeding, in which the vacant Willits allotment is a candidate for deletion. The time therefore appears ripe for deleting the vacant Willits Channel 11 allotment to facilitate Granite's relocation of the KNTV tower.

As described in greater detail below, facilitating the relocation of the KNTV tower to a more stable site will serve the public interest by ensuring that the Station will be able to provide vital news and information services to its community of license in future times of emergency. At the same time, the deletion of Channel 11 at Willits, California will not deprive Willits of a television service since the vacant channel is a candidate for deletion in the FCC's advanced television proceeding and there are equivalent substitute channels available. Accordingly, Granite and KNTV, Inc. are submitting the instant request to amend the Commission's Television Table of Allotments to delete the Willits allotment.

II. KNTV MUST RELOCATE ITS TOWER TO A MORE STABLE SITE TO ENSURE UNINTERRUPTED VITAL TELEVISION SERVICE TO SAN JOSE DURING TIMES OF FUTURE EMERGENCIES

Station KNTV serves San Jose, California, the eleventh largest city in the United States. KNTV is San Jose's only VHF network affiliate (ABC), and the Station's full-service local news operations provide a vital source of news and information to the residents of San Jose and Santa Clara County.^{3/} Granite is gravely concerned that because of the location of KNTV's transmitting tower atop Loma Prieta Peak, the Station's ability to provide vital news and information services to its viewers in critical times of emergency could be undermined by disruptions to its operations caused by future earthquakes, the threat of which is ever present in the San Francisco Bay Area. Indeed, the Station's recent experience serves to confirm Granite's concerns.

In September, 1989, Granite entered into an agreement with Landmark Television, Inc. ("Landmark") to purchase KNTV. While Granite's application for consent to transfer control of the station from Landmark to Granite was pending, the Loma Prieta earthquake, registering 7.1 on the Richter scale, struck causing extensive damage to the San Francisco Bay Area, including San Jose and Santa Clara County. The Station was not spared from the

^{3/} The primary focus of KNTV's local service is San Jose and the surrounding areas as reflected in the Station's "San Jose Newschannel" moniker. KNTV produces seventeen hours of long form newscasts each week, primarily centered on news of San Jose and Santa Clara County. The importance of KNTV as a source of news, public affairs and information to residents of San Jose and the surrounding areas of Santa Clara County is clearly evident.

destructiveness of the quake as it sustained substantial damage to its transmitting tower and antenna amounting to almost \$800,000.^{4/} The station was almost immediately knocked off the air by the quake and was unable to resume broadcasting until five hours later. Later that night, the station was forced to go off the air for another two and one-half hours while further repairs to the station's transmitting facilities were completed. A photograph of the damage to KNTV's transmitting antenna caused by the Loma Prieta quake, attached as Exhibit 1, vividly and dramatically shows the awesome force of the earthquake and the damage sustained by the Station.

Recently, Granite retained Richard E. Hammond, Esquire, a former State of California official and now a partner in the prominent San Francisco law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White and McAuliffe, to assist it in evaluating the potential vulnerability of KNTV's operations to future seismic activity from its transmitter site atop Loma Prieta Peak.^{5/} Specifically,

^{4/} These most sizable damages include lost sales and network revenues, replacement antenna and equipment costs, and environmental clean-up costs. See Exhibit 2, for a listing of the damages sustained by KNTV.

^{5/} Mr. Hammond served for three years (1977-1980) as Deputy Secretary for Resources in the State of California Resources Agency ("the Resources Agency"), a cabinet-level agency roughly analogous to the U.S. Department of Interior in the federal government. The Resources Agency included within its line organization the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), which in turn includes, among other divisions, the California Division of Mines and Geology ("CDMG"). The CDMG includes within its organization, among its other divisions and programs, the state Geologic Hazards Assessment Program, the Earthquake

(continued...)

Granite instructed Mr. Hammond to conduct a thorough review of available literature and studies that address the likelihood of future seismic activity at the Station's Loma Prieta Peak tower site. In addition, Granite requested Mr. Hammond to interview experts in the CDMG, the State agency responsible for seismic hazard matters, including issues relating to seismic hazards and seismic safety in the siting of both public and private facilities.^{6/}

Full details of Mr. Hammond's review of the potential vulnerability of the KNTV site to damage and interruption caused by another serious earthquake will occur are set forth in Mr. Hammond's "Declaration" which is included as Exhibit 3. As the Declaration describes, the KNTV transmitter is located atop Loma Prieta Peak which sits astride the active Sargent fault.

^{5/} (...continued)

Engineering Program, the Geologic Information and Support Program, and the State Geologist. During Mr. Hammond's years as Deputy Secretary of Resources, he was involved in numerous facility siting issues involving the public safety, including the seismic hazard and seismic safety, of proposed and existing nuclear power plants, very large dams, liquefied natural gas facilities, oil and gas pipelines, onshore and offshore oil tanker terminals, and onshore and offshore oil facilities and worked closely with personnel of the CDMG. Prior his three years as Deputy Secretary for Resources, Mr. Hammond had worked for approximately two and two-thirds years (1973-1975) as a staff member of the California Coastal Commission, and approximately one and one-third years as Senior Energy Advisor in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. In both of these positions, Mr. Hammond also worked extensively on energy facility siting issues. See Declaration at ¶s 1-3 for a more detailed discussion of Mr. Hammond's professional experience in the area of siting of facilities to reduce the risk of seismic hazards.

^{6/} See supra at n.5.

Moreover, Loma Prieta Peak is located only two miles from the San Andreas fault, which is part of one of the world's most seismically active zones. The available literature convincingly shows that Loma Preita Peak is an area that is very susceptible to future seismic activity.^{7/}

Mr. Hammond's research further revealed that Loma Prieta Peak was located in the zone which experienced the strongest shaking from the October 17, 1989 earthquake and that the peak sustained damage even greater than the damage that occurred closer to the epicenter of the earthquake. The likely explanation for the more extensive damage is a phenomenon referred to as "topographic amplification."^{8/} This phenomenon occurs because locations on peaks and ridges of mountains are likely to suffer particularly severe ground shaking during an earthquake. Specifically, it appears that mountain tops and ridges become the focus of ground motion as it travels upward through the tapering mass of rock and soil causing peaks and ridges to shake severely from side-to-side.^{9/}

Thus, not only is KNTV's tower site located in one of the world's most seismically active areas, its location on a mountain peak further exacerbates the dangers posed by the threat of earth quakes in the area. Mr. Hammond concludes that it is

^{7/} See Declaration at ¶s 6-13.

^{8/} See id. at ¶s 14-15.

^{9/} See id. at ¶ 14.

essential that the KNTV tower be moved to a more stable alternative site:

In summary, the technical literature indicates that peaks and high ridges are particularly sensitive to topographic amplification of ground shaking during seismic events. Experts have reported that earthquake-generated side-to-side ground shaking on ridgetops caused tall trees to break. The damage caused by the Loma Prieta Quake to the upper portion of KNTV's tall TV transmission tower and antenna, which was bent at the top in a fashion similar to the breaking of the tops of tall trees in the 1989 quake, may have also been attributable to the strong side-to-side ground shaking on ridgetops. For functional reasons, however, TV transmission facilities, including tall towers, must be located on peaks or high ridges. It is essential, therefore, that TV transmission towers be sited on peaks and ridges located at greater distances from known active faults because such locations are less likely to be subject to the probability of severe seismic ground shaking.^{10/}

Mr. Hammond further concludes:

Based upon my professional experience . . . and upon my review of the technical literature and mapping researched and cited above, Loma Prieta Peak, by its location directly on the Sargent fault, its immediate proximity to the San Andreas fault, and its proximity to the epicenter of the October 17, 1989 quake, almost certainly is as poor a location for a TV transmission facility, in terms of seismic risk, as exists in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. Other locations appear to be available in the greater San Francisco Bay Area that offer sufficient elevation for transmission requirements that are less likely, based upon proximity to active faults believed by experts to be capable of generating major seismic events, to experience ground shaking as severe as has occurred and is likely to occur again at Loma Prieta Peak.^{11/}

The conclusions of Mr. Hammond's evaluation, as underscored by KNTV's actual experience during the October 17,

^{10/} Id. at ¶ 17 (f.n. omitted).

^{11/} Id. at ¶ 18.

1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, have prompted Granite to take immediate measures to reduce the vulnerability of the Station's operations to future (and almost certain) seismic activity by relocating the KNTV tower to a more stable site. Granite's concerns are not only motivated by the likely future financial cost of damage that will be caused by future earthquake activity, but more importantly by its desire to assure that KNTV will in future times of emergency be capable of fulfilling its indispensable role as San Jose's primary television source of news and information.

**III. CHANNEL 11 AT WILLITS MUST BE DELETED TO FACILITATE A
RELOCATION OF KNTV'S TOWER TO A MORE STABLE SITE**

Granite requested its consulting engineer to evaluate possible suitable sites to which the KNTV tower could be relocated. In undertaking his evaluation of the situation, Granite's consultant immediately determined that Granite's ability to move the KNTV tower to a suitable site is presently severely hampered by the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California, a community located approximately 130 miles north of San Francisco.^{12/}

As previously mentioned, KNTV's tower is presently located to the south of San Jose atop Loma Prieta Peak which is in the Santa Cruz Mountains. It would not be technically feasible to move the tower further south due to unacceptable

^{12/} See Engineering Statement of Richard L. Biby attached as Exhibit E ("Engineering Statement").

terrain shielding towards San Jose caused by the mountains. Moreover, due to the mountainous topography of the area surrounding Loma Prieta Peak, virtually any movement of the KNTV tower would involve at least some movement to the north.^{13/}

As the Engineering Statement shows, virtually any movement of KNTV's tower to the north would cause an impermissible short-spacing with the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits.^{14/} Accordingly, Granite and KNTV, Inc. respectfully request that the Commission amend Section 73.206(b) of its Rules to delete the Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California. The deletion of the vacant Willits allotment will serve the public interest by facilitating relocation of KNTV tower to a more seismically stable site, which in turn will ensure that the Station, as San Jose's and Santa Clara County's vital and primary television source of news and information, will be able to provide uninterrupted service during future emergencies.

IV. DELETION OF CHANNEL 11 AT WILLITS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits is currently subject to the Commission's "freeze" on applications for construction permits for vacant television allotments for

^{13/} See *id.* at 1-2.

^{14/} *Id.* at 1-3. Movement of the Station's tower to the east is also limited by Station KRXI operating on Channel 11 at Reno, Nevada.

communities located within the minimum co-channel separation distances (i.e., 189.5 miles (304.9 Km)) of thirty cities, including San Francisco, pending the completion of its advanced television ("ATV") proceeding.^{15/} The freeze was imposed to assure that there would be adequate spectrum for the operation of ATV stations in those markets. In addition, in its ATV Proceeding, the Commission has proposed to delete vacant NTSC commercial allotments where necessary to facilitate creation of an ATV allotment, and to the extent that it would be necessary to delete a specific existing NTSC allotment, not accept applications for such allotment.^{16/}

Thus, as a practical matter, because of its proximity to San Francisco - which has one of the highest densities of television stations - the vacant Channel 11 allotment is a likely candidate for deletion in connection with the Commission's ATV proceeding.^{17/} Accordingly, deletion of the allotment at this time would not deprive Willits of a potential television service, since that service is not likely to ever be authorized. Willits

^{15/} See Order, Advanced Television Systems and Their Impact on the Existing Television Service, Mimeo No. 4074, released July 17, 1987, 52 Fed. Reg. 28346 (July 29, 1987) ("Freeze Order").

^{16/} See Advanced Television Systems and Their Impact upon the Existing Television Broadcast Service, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 7 FCC Rcd 3340 (1992) ("Second Further Notice").

^{17/} In fact, the Commission excluded Willits in its "sample" ATV Table of Allotments, apparently confirming its intent to delete the vacant Willits allotment. See Second Further Notice at Appendix D, P. D-6.

is a community of approximately 5,000 people in a largely rural mountainous county the total population of which is approximately 80,000.18/

If, however, the Commission is reluctant at this time to delete the Channel 11 allotment, or if a party opposes the deletion on the grounds that it is interested in applying for the allotment (in the unlikely event that it becomes available after the lifting of the Freeze Order), the Table of Allotments can be amended to substitute any one of twenty equivalent channels in place of Channel 11 at Willits, California.19/ As the attached Engineering Statement shows, each of these channels at Willits meets the applicable spacing requirements and therefore is available.20/

The Engineering Statement also demonstrates that substitution of any of these channels at Willets would be an "equivalent" substitute channel for Channel 11. Specifically, because of the topography of the area surrounding Willets, i.e., the community is ringed by mountains, substitution of a UHF channel for a VHF channel, would provide Willets with equivalent service.21/

18/ See Rand McNally 1993 Road Atlas, Rand McNally & Company (1993) at p. 121.

19/ See Engineering Statement at 3-4.

20/ See id.

21/ See id.

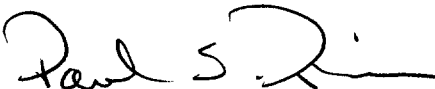
V. CONCLUSION

As fully set forth above, it is imperative that Granite relocate the KNTV transmitting tower to a more seismically stable site. To facilitate such relocation, vacant Channel 11 at Willits, California must be deleted from the Commission's Television Table of Allotments. It is unlikely that a construction permit will ever be issued for Channel 11 at Willits since the allotment will likely be deleted in connection with the Commission's ATV deliberations. Nevertheless, a number of channels can be substituted as an equivalent channel at Willits if necessary.

Accordingly, Granite and KNTV, Inc. respectfully request that the Commission amend Section 73.606(b) of its rules to delete the vacant Channel 11 allotment at Willits, California, or alternatively, delete the channel and substitute in its place one of twenty-two alternative equivalent channels.

Respectfully Submitted,

GRANITE BROADCASTING CORPORATION
KNTV, INC.

By: 

Tom W. Davidson
Paul S. Pien

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P.
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036

Their Attorneys

February 18, 1993

Exhibit 1
Photograph of Damage to
KNTV Ch. 11 Transmitting Antenna
from October, 1989 "Loma Prieta" Earthquake
KNTV, Inc. VHF-TV Ch. 11 San Jose, CA

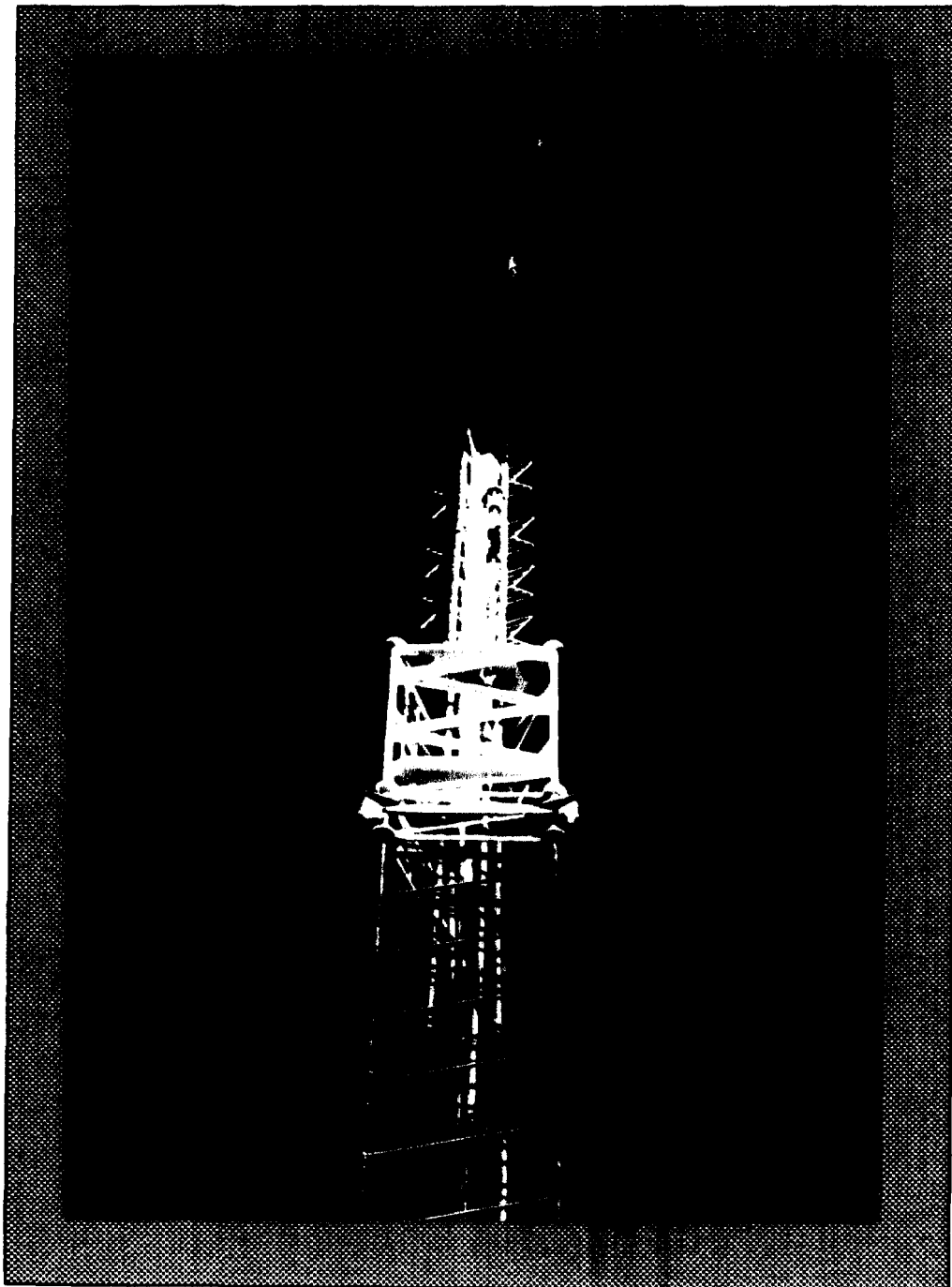


EXHIBIT 2

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF DAMAGES
INCURRED BY KNTV CAUSED BY THE
LOMA PRIETA EARTHQUAKE

Business interruption (Lost time sales, lost network revenues)	\$ 42,923
Earthquake recovery expense (labor & overtime)	21,170
Replacement Antenna and labor	360,235
Equipment replacement	130,422
Structural repairs and engineering	68,618
Studies and reports	15,435
Environmental clean up	149,707
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 788,510

EXHIBIT 3

DECLARATION OF RICHARD E. HAMMOND

DECLARATION OF RICHARD E. HAMMOND

I, RICHARD E. HAMMOND, declare the following:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice in the State of California and am a partner in the law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White and McAuliffe in San Francisco, California. I have no formal academic training or field experience as a geologist, a seismologist, or a seismic engineer. Therefore, I am not, nor by executing this Declaration do I purport to be, an expert in the subjects of geology, seismology, or seismic engineering.

Nevertheless, as described below, my professional experience includes seven years during which I worked extensively on facility siting issues that centrally involved considerations of hazard, facility reliability, and public safety, among other concerns.

2. For three years (1977-1980), I served as Deputy Secretary for Resources in the State of California Resources Agency ("the Resources Agency"), a cabinet-level agency roughly analogous to the U.S. Department of Interior in the federal government. The Resources Agency then included within its line organization (and today continues to include) the California Department of Conservation ("DOC"), which in turn encompasses, among other divisions, the California Division of Mines and Geology ("CDMG"). The CDMG includes within its organization among its other divisions and programs, the state Geologic Hazards Assessment Program, the Earthquake Engineering Program, the Geologic Information and Support Program, and the State Geologist. During my years as Deputy Secretary of Resources, I

Declaration of Richard E. Hammond

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was directly involved in numerous facility siting issues involving the public safety, including the seismic hazard and seismic safety, of proposed and existing nuclear power plants, very large dams, liquefied natural gas facilities, oil and gas pipelines, onshore and offshore oil tanker terminals, and onshore and offshore oil facilities. With respect to issues of seismic hazard and seismic safety, I worked closely with personnel of the CDMG, including the State Geologist and his staff geologists who were working on geologic hazard assessment issues. Often the work involved consideration of the relative seismic hazards that would be associated with alternative site locations for a given facility or type of facility. In the course of such work, I reviewed maps and read treatises, reports, and other memoranda on seismic hazard issues prepared by geologists. Frequently I communicated on such issues with engineers at the California Seismic Safety Commission, with geologists at the U.S. Geological Survey ("USGS") in Menlo Park working on seismic hazard evaluation, and with private-sector geologists representing corporations and non-governmental organizations.

3. Prior to my three years as Deputy Secretary for Resources, I had worked for approximately two and two-thirds years (1973-75) as a staff member of the California Coastal Commission, and approximately one and one-third years as Senior Energy Advisor in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. In both of these positions, I worked extensively on energy

Declaration of Richard E. Hammond

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facility siting issues similar to those discussed above. In these capacities, I was also involved with the DOC, the CDMG, the USGS, and geologists representing other organizations, and I worked regularly with maps, treatises, reports, and memoranda about seismic hazard and seismic safety issues, prepared by geologists.

4. Recently, I was retained by Granite Broadcasting Corporation ("Granite") to undertake a review of existing and available literature and maps that provide information on the vulnerability of the transmitter tower site of Station KNTV, San Jose, California, to future seismic activity. In addition, I was instructed to and did conduct informal interviews on the subject with officials of the State of California's Division of Mines and Geology ("CDMG") regarding this matter.

5. My findings in connection with this undertaking are based directly on available literature and maps, most of which material is available in official publications of the State of California. Based on these findings, which are set forth in detail below, I conclude that facilities at the KNTV tower site are more likely to be exposed to severe future seismic activity than such facilities at a tower situated on peaks at numerous other location in the San Francisco Bay Area. Specifically, as set forth in more detail below, the KNTV tower presently sits atop the active Sargent fault which is connected to the San

Declaration of Richard E. Hammond

Page 4

Andreas fault zone, one the world's most active seismic zones.^{1/} Moreover, for the reasons set forth below related to focusing of seismic shockwaves, the potential threat of future damage is exacerbated by the tower's location on a peak.

Accordingly, it would be prudent for Granite to move the KNTV transmitting tower to a more stable site.

6. The KNTV transmitter tower sits atop Loma Prieta Peak, near the boundary of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, California. Loma Prieta Peak is located nearly astride the active Sargent fault and approximately two miles from the San Andreas Fault. The Sargent fault appears to connect with the San Andreas fault, which is part of the world's most seismically active zone, approximately six miles to the west and slightly north of Loma Prieta Peak.^{2/}

7. The Sargent fault is part of the Sargent-Berrocal fault system, which is estimated to have a maximum magnitude earthquake potential of 7.4 Richter - significantly greater than

^{1/} In California, "active" fault is commonly defined as a fault that has had surface displacement during Holocene time (i.e., the last 11,000 years). See Title 14, California Administrative Code, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Article 3, Section 3501(a), promulgated by the CDMG, defining an "active fault."

^{2/} See Map entitled "Map Showing Recency of Faulting, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000" (Bortugno, McJunkin, Wagner, 1991), State of California Division of Mines and Geology Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle -- Map No. 5A (Geology), Sheet 5 of 5 ("CDMG Faulting Map"), attached hereto as "Attachment A."

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Page 5

the 7.1 Richter Loma Prieta earthquake of October 17, 1989.^{3/}
The CDMG Faulting Map attached hereto as Attachment A depicts all of the known faults in the San Francisco Bay Area and indicates whether they are recently active or show no evidence of recent fault displacement. The map depicts the Sargent fault as an orange line, indicating that there is geomorphic evidence that the fault has experienced displacement during Holocene time (i.e. rupture within the past 200 to 11,000 years).^{4/}

8. Special Report 140 published by the CDMG in 1980 includes a paper that discusses the seismicity of the Sargent fault as part of the Sargent-Berrocal fault system.^{5/}
The Berrocal fault runs roughly parallel to the Sargent fault, to the east and north of the Sargent. Hay, Cotton and Hall examined the relationship between the Sargent-Berrocal fault system and the San Andreas fault system as follows:

. . . Within California, the San Andreas Fault System defines the boundary and sense of relative movement between the North American plate and the Pacific plate, and is part of the world's most seismically active zone. . . This paper attempts to explain the influence of the San Andreas fault system on the style of movement along other ruptures within the Northern

3/ See "Special Report 140, Studies of the San Andreas Fault Zone in Northern California," edited by Robert Streitz and Roger Sherburne, 1980, at 48 ("Special Report 140"), from "Shear Couple Tectonics and the Sargent-Berrocal Fault System in Northern California", by Edward A. Hay, William R. Cotton, and N. Timothy Hall (cited as "Hay, Cotton and Hall").

4/ See CDMG Faulting Map, Legend, Footnote 2, and paragraphs on map face entitled "Recency of Faulting".

5/ Special Report 140 at 41 (Hay, Cotton and Hall).

California Coast Ranges, particularly by the Sargent-Berrocal fault system. . . .^{6/}

9. The authors of the paper found that various earthquakes have occurred on the Sargent-Berrocal fault system in recent times:

In addition to the high microseismicity found along the southern end of the Sargent-Berrocal system, a magnitude 5.0 earthquake on the Sargent fault in 1964 was reported by McEvelly (1966) and "probable" and "possible" earthquakes in the magnitude 3.6 to 4.5 range have been cited farther north along the Sargent-Berrocal zone (Lee and others, 1972; Wesson and others, 1975). McLaughling (1974) recognized that earthquakes along the Sargent-Berrocal fault zone occur in response to the present San Andreas stress system^{7/}

10. They found that the Sargent-Berrocal fault system is active and estimated the potential earthquake for the system to be in the range of 7.4 on the Richter scale. Specifically, they concluded:

The Sargent-Berrocal system should be viewed as active. Along its traces strike-slip, reverse-slip (thrust), and oblique-slip ruptures can occur An estimate of the maximum magnitude earthquake for the Sargent-Berrocal system made by Wesson and others (1975) is magnitude 7.4 We view the Sargent-Berrocal system as a major element within the overall tectonic pattern of northern California. Together with the other active faults in this region, it is a rupture zone that developed in response to the motion between the North American and Pacific plates. The locus of this plate interaction is along the San Andreas fault, whose predominant strike of N40W indicates the direction of shear stress operative over a broad area^{8/}

6/ Id.

7/ Id. at 48.

8/ Id.